

INTERNATIONAL



Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Sun becoming dull. Temp. 57-63 (14-17). TOMORROW: Similar. Yesterday's temp. 61-68 (15-19). TONIGHT: Cloudy. Temp. 55-60 (13-16). TOMORROW: Similar. Yesterday's temp. 58-63 (13-17). TONIGHT: Moderate. TOMORROW: Cloudy. Temp. 58-63 (13-17). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 63-68 (15-17). YESTERDAY: temp. 68-69 (15-17). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 8

27,915

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCT. 14-15, 1972

Established 1887

Tories End Party Split Over EEC

Near Unanimity on Future Policy

BLACKPOOL, England, Oct. 13 (UPI)—Britain's governing Conservative party today buried one of internal strife over the Common Market and ended on the government to take "positive" lead in development of the European Economic Community after Britain joins Jan. 1. It did so after Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home ended the government's determination to help make the new enlarged community "a partnership for peace."

An almost unanimous vote at a Conservative party's annual ink-and-file convention was in sharp contrast with the feuding and divisions over market membership that marked the opposition Labor party's convention a week ago.

The Labor party ended up by promising to try to renegotiate Britain's membership terms when it returns to power and promising a referendum vote by the nation.

Sir Alec said that Britain will vote in Jan. 1 and that there will be no referendum.

No Referendum

"A referendum is not part of our constitution, and the present Conservative government has no intention of introducing it into our constitution—and that's that," he said amid loud applause.

Sir Alec listed three fields in which Britain plans to take a lead which it "enters Europe":

• It will press for monetary stability and a common economic and financial policy.

• It will argue that a shift should be made away from the Common Market's present common agricultural policy toward more balanced policies for both agriculture and industry.

• It will call for help in formation of European companies able to compete on a basis of equality with big American, Soviet and Japanese corporations.

• It will seek progress toward the highest possible consensus in "foreign policy."

• It will seek closer cooperation among market member countries in aid to developing nations.

Sir Alec rejected, however, proposals by rank-and-file delegates that Britain should press at once

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



BREAKFAST REPORT—Just back from Paris secret talks, Henry Kissinger reporting to President Nixon during White

House breakfast Friday. Secretary of State William Rogers and Gen. Alexander Haig were also present

Including Use of His Letterhead

Muskie Cites Campaign 'Sabotage'

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (UPI)—

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie has charged that his presidential candidacy was victimized by "a systematic campaign of sabotage," including the use of his letterhead to make false allegations that two of his Democratic party opponents had engaged in illicit sexual acts.

Sen. Muskie, D., Maine, made the assertion to a Washington Post reporter a week before it was disclosed that federal investigators had uncovered an apparently unprecedented spying and sabotage campaign against the Democrats, conducted on behalf of President Nixon's re-election and directed by presidential aides.

Sen. Muskie said he is exploring the possibility of suing President Nixon's Re-Election Committee and White House aides for violating his civil rights through political espionage and sabotage.

The Muskie staff has prepared a memorandum listing 10 or so events which they said lead them to suspect the presence of such espionage.

"I have had no time to consider this in any active sense," Sen. Muskie said in an interview. "Insofar as my personal feelings are concerned, I don't think I'd be interested in pursuing such a course. But insofar as the importance of raising this issue for public consideration—an effort to somewhat purify the political process—it might be useful to do it."

Sen. Muskie said he is exploring this issue for public consideration—an effort to somewhat purify the political process—it might be useful to do it."

Sen. Muskie offered no evidence that any of the other incidents were carried out by Republicans.

"Somebody was out to ambush

us," Sen. Muskie said. "We assumed it was being done by Nixon people because that's the nature of this administration. They have no sensitivity to privacy or decency in politics. But we had no proof it was them."

The incidents mentioned by Sen. Muskie and his aides included:

• More than 14 months ago, Sen. Muskie said, facsimiles of his stationery were used to mail copies of a Harris opinion poll dealing with Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., and the incident at Chappaquiddick. In a letter sent to Winton M. Blount, then postmaster general, on July 29, 1971, Sen. Muskie described the mailing as a "fraud" and an

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Reportedly Got Secret Data

Watergate Suspects Are Tied To Justice Department Leaks

By Nicholas Gage

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (NYT)—

Robert C. Mardian, a former assistant attorney general, obtained confidential information from the Justice Department for potential use in President Nixon's political campaign after leaving the government to work for the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, according to sources close to the Watergate investigation.

On at least one occasion, the sources said, Mr. Mardian sent two men, later indicted in the Watergate bugging case, to pick up information from the department, where Mr. Mardian had been head of the Internal Security Division prior to leaving last spring.

They would not disclose the reasons but said that details about the money would come out at the trial of the seven men and "will surprise some people."

Neither the information that three assistant U.S. attorneys—all Democrats—have collected, nor the evidence developed by the FBI thus far, has contradicted statements obtained from Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Starn or other re-election committee members, the sources said.

They said that the investigation into both parties' was available to both parties, he said. He denied ever sending any of the men involved in the Watergate affair to the department to get information.

The investigation sources said that no evidence had been found to show that Mr. Mardian or anyone beyond the seven men indicted in the Watergate affair had had any advance knowledge of it.

Other Series

The men who broke into the Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Watergate complex here last June 17 also went on other occasions, the sources said.

Some intelligence gathered on those trips was incorporated into written reports to high officials of the re-election committee, including its former chairman, John N. Mitchell, who previously had been attorney general.

The reports did not give the source of the information.

Efforts to reach Mr. Mitchell yesterday were unsuccessful.

No evidence has been found that the seven men informed anyone on the committee orally about their intelligence-gathering activities at the Watergate.

The American protest is part of a continuing debate over the broad philosophical and ideological issues of the way the world will be shaped—issues that are pending as a result of the forthcoming mammoth trade and monetary negotiations.

If the Executive Commission's plans are approved by the Council of Ministers, a giant free-trade zone stretching from Iberia to the Suez desert will be set up.

U.S. Hits EEC Plan to Set Up A Mediterranean Trade Zone

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Oct. 13 (NYT)—The United States has formally protested Common Market plans to establish a preferential trading zone with nonmember Mediterranean countries, diplomatic sources said today.

American diplomats expressed Washington's concern following discussion by the market's foreign ministers last Monday on a proposal by the Brussels executive authority to establish an industrial free-trade area within the region by July 1, 1977.

The protests were made to the European Economic Community's executive headquarters in Brussels and to the foreign ministries of France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg—the six member states.

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confederation of truck drivers and the government failed to reach an accord last Tuesday in a petition for higher rates of 10 percent by the confederation against establishment of a state trucking company in southern Chile.

The government immediately arrested confederation president Don Villarrubia and, later, hundreds of other drivers and owners.

As filling stations began to run out of gasoline and bakers closed down for lack of flour, Mr. Allende yesterday ordered a state of emergency, a form of martial law, in Santiago and a large portion of populous central Chile.

This placed the affected 13 provinces under control of the armed forces, which are responsible for maintaining public order.

Yesterday, defying the state of emergency, the business and small industry confederation declared a nationwide sympathy strike beginning today, as did taxi drivers, construction workers and independent farmers.

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Senate Votes to Ban All SSTs From Landing at U.S. Airports

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (Reuters)—The Senate voted today to ban the Anglo-French Concorde and Russian Tu-144 supersonic airliners from landing at U.S. airports because of their noise.

The Senate action came in an amendment to the Environmental Noise Control Act prohibiting all supersonic aircraft from landing at U.S. airports until their noise levels are brought within current international standards for subsonic jet planes.

The Senate vote of 61 to 17, does not make the ban on supersonic planes law.

A joint House and Senate conference must still resolve differences between the two versions of the Environmental Noise Control Bill.

Sen. Alan Cranston, D., Calif., who presented the amendment, said that the move is no immediate hardship on airlines planning to use the supersonic jets since they are not scheduled to land in the United States until 1976.

But it would serve notice to the manufacturers that they must conform to U.S. noise standards, he said.

The Senate two years ago passed similar legislation. It later died in the House.

Austria	8 P.M.	Lebanon	9 P.M.
Belgium	12 P.M.	Luxembourg	1 P.M.
Denmark	2:25 P.M.	Netherlands	3 P.M.
Egypt	1 P.M.	Flor.	1 P.M.
Finland	1:40 P.M.	Norway	2:35 P.M.
France	1:45 P.M.	Portugal	2:45 P.M.
Germany	1:45 P.M.	Spain	2:45 P.M.
Greece	1:45 P.M.	Switzerland	2:45 P.M.
India	1:45 P.M.	Turkey	2:45 P.M.
Italy	1:45 P.M.	U.S. Military	2:45 P.M.
Iraq	1:45 P.M.	Yugoslavia	2:45 P.M.

Brief Hint on Talks

Many Bars to Peace Remain, U.S. Implies

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—The White House today indirectly confirmed that many barriers still block a Vietnam settlement following presidential aide Henry A. Kissinger's most extensive shuttle with the North Vietnamese.

The slight chink in the official wall of secrecy surrounding the negotiations opened after Mr. Kissinger and his top assistant, Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., and Secretary of State William P. Rogers on their four days of talks with North Vietnam's Le Duc Tho and Xuan Thuy.

Before Mr. Tho, a member of Hanoi's Politburo, left Paris today for Moscow and his own capital, he reportedly told Chinese and Russian officials at Orly Airport that there still are many difficult issues to settle.

At the White House, Press Secretary Ron Ziegler was asked about Mr. Tho's assessment. In a reply taken as roundabout confirmation that many obstacles remain, Mr. Ziegler said: "We would not challenge Le Duc Tho's statement."

Other than that somewhat cryptic comment and an assertion by Mr. Ziegler that "we are hopeful that the negotiations will be productive, as we said before," the White House maintained its silence on the unprecedented round of private talks.

Discussion Barred

"I cannot characterize in any way, or discuss in any way, the negotiations," Mr. Ziegler repeated several times before telling persistent questioners: "I'm not prepared to discuss this subject any further."

The Washington Post reported that according to an unofficial source with some access to the secret Paris talks, Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho have agreed on "neutrality" for South Vietnam, one of the lesser disputed issues, and have narrowed their differences on other subjects.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

lined by Mr. Kissinger on Jan. 26—that "all the other countries of Indochina agreed to the principle of nonalignment."

This U.S. demand created no problem in the case of Laos and Cambodia, The Post said, but it meant that Communist North Vietnam also had to shift to neutral status, a fundamental change in its international posture.

Mr. Tho reportedly had insisted on that condition. The last comprehensive U.S.-South Vietnamese peace plan, on Jan. 25 this year, omitted specific references

that the United States had used earlier to pledge South Vietnam and the rest of Indochina to a foreign policy of neutrality.

Instead, the Jan. 25 plan used only the more ambiguous references to a foreign policy consistent with the military provisions of the 1954 Geneva accords.

American officials contend this amounted to the same thing, a pledge of military "neutrality" for South Vietnam, but Mr. Tho evidently did not, The Post said.

The unofficial report that accord was reached on this issue (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Reds Capture Base

200 U.S. Jets Raid North, Avoid Hanoi

SAIGON, Oct. 13 (AP)—More than 200 tactical air strikes were launched by U.S. planes yesterday against North Vietnam, including a number of new targets along the rail lines linking Hanoi with China, the U.S. command announced today.

But the closest raid to Hanoi was 10 miles to the northeast, where the Due Thang assembly plant was hit by F-111 swing-wing jets.

New restrictions governing attacks on the Hanoi region were imposed by the U.S. command and the Saigon command.

After diplomatic missions were damaged during an American air raid Wednesday.

In South Vietnam, renewing an offensive in the jungles of the Central Highlands, enemy troops overran a former U.S. Green Beret camp today, the Saigon command said.

Ben Het Camp, 30 miles northwest of Kontum, had withdrawn rear of assaults. It was seized by waves of North Vietnamese infantry backed by a ferocious artillery barrage. Most of its defenders were killed or wounded and the rest fled.

Attack on Due Co

A second attack against the Co Ranger camp, near Pleiku, was beaten off, but the garrison suffered heavy losses.

Army Kills Ulster Detective As He Crashes a Roadblock

BELFAST, Oct. 13 (UPI)— Soldiers shot and killed a police detective today as he and an army sergeant drove back to their station after a night on the town.

Troops opened fire when detective constable Robert Nicholl, 22, drove through army roadblocks surrounding the Queen Street police station.

Four shots struck him in the neck and chest, killing him. The sergeant had to bring the car to a halt.

An army spokesman said that the plainclothes policeman's carelessness contributed to his death.

"It's just one of those very unfortunate things. All I can say is that these two men had been out for the night and were a little less than careful driving home."

No Carelessness

"You know as well as I do that this is not the town one can afford to be careless in," the spokesman said.

Army sources said they believed that Mr. Nicholl was doing the

Tories United On 'Positive' Policy in EEC

(Continued from Page 1) for direct election by popular vote of members of the European Parliament.

"It would be more prudent to get some practical experience of its working first," he said.

Earlier, the government yielded to rank-and-file demands and promised to crack down on the tiny junior party responsible for violence and intimidation in strikes.

Employment Secretary Maurice Macmillan said, "It is our responsibility to see that violence is checked. There is only a tiny minority of troublemakers, and we cannot and will not allow them to disrupt the economic life of the country."

The conference, now in its third day, adopted by an overwhelming majority a resolution urging the government to give "top priority" to solving the problems caused by division and disagreement between management and labor unions.

U.S. Troops in Europe

Speaking in a debate on defense, British Defense Secretary Lord Carrington voiced doubt the United States will pull out of Europe, though he said there may be some cutback in its troop strength there.

He said Europe must do more for its own defense.

The United States is not here as an act of charity but in order to defend its own interests," Lord Carrington said. "I do not believe they will leave, though there may be some reduction of their forces."

"Europe must do more," he said, but added that this is difficult at a time when the United States and the Soviet Union are seeking to ease tensions between them.

Ukrainian Spent 27 Years in Jail, Gets Another 10

MOSCOW, Oct. 13 (Reuters)—A 58-year-old Ukrainian who has spent 27 years in a succession of Polish, German and Soviet prisons, has been sentenced to another 10 years for anti-Soviet slanders, it was learned here.

Danito Shumuk is one of several persons arrested in the Ukrainian republic last January in connection with alleged cases of Ukrainian nationalist activities.

Sources said that Mr. Shumuk was first sentenced before World War II by a Polish court to six years' imprisonment for being a Communist. His native western Ukraine was then a part of Poland.

He subsequently spent one year in a Nazi jail. After the war, a Soviet court sentenced him to 10 years in a labor camp for membership in the nationalists, extremist group led by the late Stepan Bandera. A court doubled the sentence 10 years later.

Now, Mr. Shumuk will have to spend five years in exile after serving his 10-year sentence in jail and labor camp.

A Bomb Scare In Copenhagen

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 13 (AP)—Unknown persons using initials similar to those of Arab guerrilla organizations today threatened to blow up the Danish state railway headquarters, a railway station, a freight yard and a number of trains.

But they failed to carry out the threats made in a letter to the state railway director-general and they did not try to collect a demanded ransom of 450,000 kroner (\$62,000).

Police called off a big alert one hour after 1215 GMT—the time set for a threatened bomb explosion at the Oesterport Railway Station in a letter signed "FLO-NLA-FLP."

—apparently the initials of Palestinian liberation movements.

Chile Seizes Radio Stations

(Continued from Page 1) persons groups trying to close Santiago's two largest department stores, Falabella and Penala, which opened despite the strike. One was hurt.

The government-controlled radio network claimed: "All is normal."

Some supermarkets and small neighborhood stores were open in residential neighborhoods. One supermarket limited supplies of everything to one a person. Bread was in very short supply. Almost all filling stations were closed.

Marxist-organized Councils of Supply and Prices set up in poor neighborhoods to report store owners who don't sell at official prices vowed yesterday to forcibly reopen closed shops. Rightist groups, on the other hand, were rumored ready to stone shops which opened for business.

But Gen. Hector Bravo, commander of the Santiago garrison and chief of the state of emergency in the capital, warned that any public meetings or disorders would be dissolved "with utmost urgency."

President Allende, speaking early in the day on national radio, lashed out at what he called "fascists and neo-fascists" who, he said, seek to paralyze the country. "I'm bitter about what is happening and worried about what might happen," he added.

Mr. Thieu has repeatedly denounced the Communist proposal for a tripartite government, saying: "Coalition means death." The Communists want him barred from any such coalition.

(The Washington Post said it is not clear if the Thieu regime feels it is under pressure to accept a coalition government as a successor, or if it is trying to ward off potential pressure.)

Mr. Thieu on Wednesday insisted that any peace solution "must be ours." He adamantly declared that it must be based on his "one citizen, one vote" plan, limited to a presidential election, under which he would "resign" and open the election to the Viet Cong forces laying down their guns.

That Thieu often repeatedly has been scorned by the Communist side as a device to remain in power. But the offer included a proposal, now unmentioned by Mr. Thieu, for an "independent body" representing all political forces in South Vietnam" to run an election.

This "mixed commission" proposal, diplomatic observers long have noted, could in effect be stretched by bargaining into the equivalent of a temporary coalition government, The Post said. Also, the presidential election could be broadened into an across-the-board election.

(There is speculation, but not

remote places: Galapagos, Pitcairn, Easter, Tahiti, Fiji, etc. Share expenses. 100% yacht. Submarines wanted.)

Write: YANKEE TRADER, P.O. Box 120, Dept. RW 5, Miami Beach, Florida 33139, U.S.A.

Expedition 'ROUND THE WORLD'

EST. 1911

1 BLDG DAUNNO, PARIS, 623-73-88

JUST TELL THE TAXI DRIVER

"BANK BOO DOO BOO"

HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR

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Described as Veteran's

Govern Uses Tape to Tell Crowd of Bombing Horrors

By Christopher Lydon

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 13 (NYT).—George McGovern used a tape-recorded voice of a man, identifying himself as a Vietnam veteran and chiding him, to tell an over-crowd in the quadrangle of a University of Minnesota yesterday about American in Indochina.

man spoke of finding no bodies in the remains of a village "fused" to the ground. They were pieces of metal that had soldered," he said. "Some you couldn't tell whether were people or animals."

A seven-minute recording thrust on Sen. McGovern in in yesterday morning by Williams, host of a radio show on which the unidentified caller, who said he returned from a year in Indochina, pored out his anguish after Day evening.

McGovern first heard the on the flight from Boston

this afternoon. His eyes glistened with tears as he listened. At the end of his campus speech denouncing the Nixon administration's Vietnam policy, the Democratic presidential nominee asked the students to hear a description that he said, "comes a great deal closer to what's going on than what we hear from Mr. Nixon."

Crowd of 15,000
After the bombs have struck "You can't find even the bugs" on the ground, the man's voice sobbed over giant loudspeakers facing the stunned crowd of about 15,000.

"I didn't have the courage then to say it was wrong," the soldier said. "You come back and you see your family, and you understand what you've done."

Soldiers who had "the guts to say it was wrong" were discharged as " unfit for military duty," he said. "We were fit because we condoned it, we rationalized it."

Sen. McGovern said he was relying on Mr. Williams' word that the voice was authentic. His use of the tape made for an extraordinarily emotional moment, even in a campaign that has been fueled from the beginning by the passion of the anti-war movement. Sen. McGovern's aides said the senator had asked them to play the recording on campus, without much hesitation or political calculation, simply because he himself had been moved by it.

Sen. McGovern told the silent mass of students when the recording ended: "Well, I guess there's nothing much to say after that, except that this is a young man who has spoken the truth. Let's go out and do what we have to do and put a new leadership in charge of this country next year."

Mrs. McGovern in Hospital
WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP).—Mrs. Eleanor McGovern, wife of the Democratic nominee, has been admitted to a hospital after complaining of abdominal pain.

A spokesman said Mrs. McGovern, 50, complained of acute pain last night as she wound up an eight-day campaign trip with a speech at Frederick, Md. She was examined by her physician and admitted for observation to Georgetown University Hospital. The doctor said Mrs. McGovern was resting comfortably.

And another: Sen. McGovern's proposals are unrelated to the realities of Soviet

life day before, in Mobile, Ala.

Agnew used one of the te quotes at a Republican rally. Sen. Humphrey, who now ports, Sen. McGovern for dinner, attacked Sen. McGovern on various issues while two were rivals in Democratic presidential primaries. Mr. Agnew campaigned yesterday in support of Republican candidates Dewey Bartlett in Oklahoma and Pete Domenici in New Mexico. Mr. Bartlett, a former governor who was elected two years ago, is said to be the underdog against Rep. Domenico in the race to fill out that Sen. Fred R. Harris is running.

New Mexico, polls taken for Domenico, and for a local television station show him leading his Democratic foe, Jack Nick, in the race to succeed Democratic Sen. Clinton P. Anderson, who is retiring.

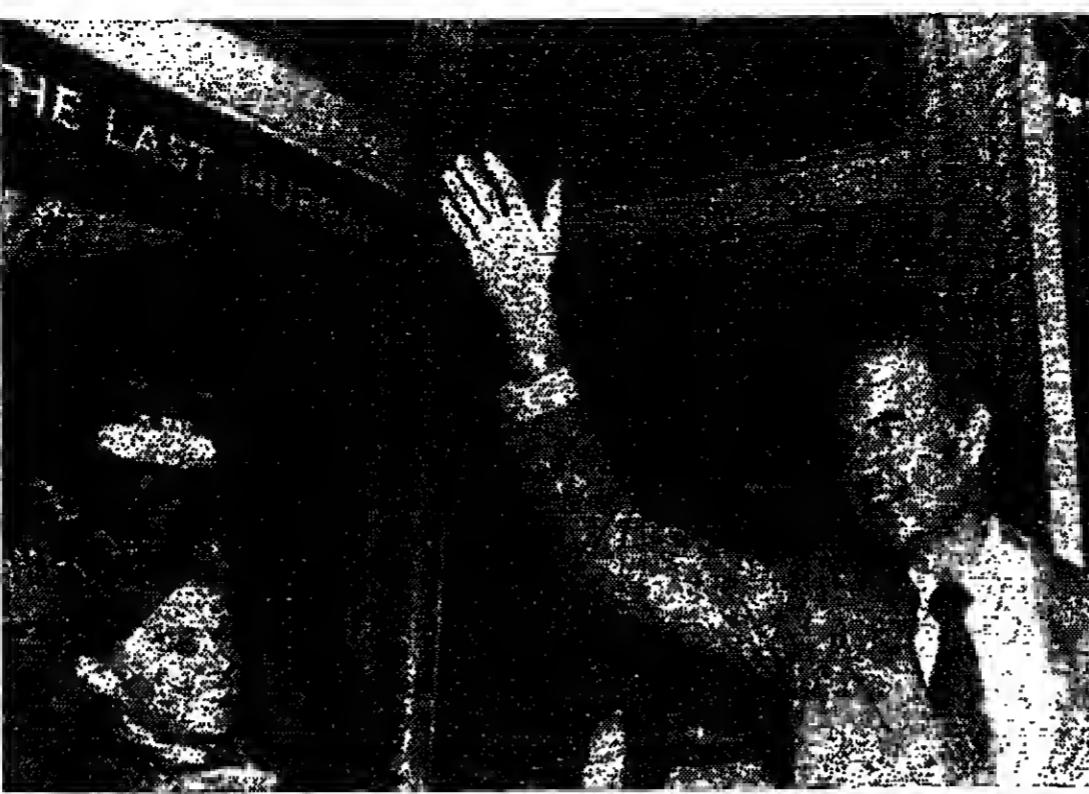
Brandy Causes Worst Hangover

LONDON, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—There's still no real cure for the common hangover, but a British researcher has come up with a new list of drinks most likely to cause it.

Dr. Gaston Pawan, of the Middlesex Hospital Medical School, used 20 men volunteers to study the effects of eight different drinks: red wine, white wine, whisky, rum, in vodka, brandy and diluted pure ethyl alcohol in orange juice.

The result, he reported to a meeting of the Nutrition Society, indicated brandy was the worst offender, followed by red wine, rum and whisky.

Vodka, gin, white wine and orange juice were the least of the substances tested and higher alcohols which Dr. Pawan believes are largely responsible for hangovers.



ON THE TRAIL—Presidential candidate George McGovern waves to Boston crowd Thursday as he leaves hotel after addressing state labor leaders. He told them he must carry Massachusetts to have chance of winning. Sign in background is name of hotel bar.

Including Use of Letterhead

Muskie Says His Campaign Faced 'Systematic Sabotage'

(Continued from Page 1)

"attempt to embarrass Senator Kennedy and me." Postal inspectors did not determine who sent the letters, which were mailed to Democratic members of Congress and resulted in complaints to Sen. Muskie about unethical campaigning.

• Disruption of a Muskie fundraising dinner at the Washington Hilton on April 17. According to James Goodbody, the Muskie campaign's finance chairman, the following items arrived at the dinner—collect on delivery: \$300 worth of liquor, a large \$50 floral arrangement, taken from the Watergate pastry shop and 200 pizzas. About a dozen African diplomats were telephoned and invited to the dinner by persons posing as Muskie aides. Chauffeur-driven limousines were ordered for the diplomats, Mr. Goodbody said, and—as a final touch—two magicians were mysteriously sent, including one who flew in from the Virgin Islands. The magicians said they had been hired to entertain children, but there were no children at the dinner. According to the former Muskie aide, most of the bills for the uninvited guests remain unpaid.

• Several days before the Florida primary election a leaflet was distributed in parts of the state on Muskie stationery. It accused two of Sen. Muskie's Democratic opponents, Senators Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, and

HONOLULU, Oct. 13 (AP).—A fight involving black and white sailors aboard the attack aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk off Vietnam yesterday left 33 men injured, three seriously, the Pacific Fleet command reported today.

Two of the injured were flown to shore-based hospitals for treatment and another was scheduled to be flown ashore, a Navy spokesman said. The remainder were treated for minor injuries aboard the ship and returned to duty, he said.

The Navy said: "Order has been fully restored" aboard the carrier and it is "continuing to perform its mission at Yankee Station" in the Tonkin Gulf.

The Kitty Hawk commanding officer, Capt. Marvin W. Townsend Jr., a former Central Intelligence Agency operative and part-time pulp novelist. Mr. Hunt is among the seven persons indicted in the break-in.

On at least one occasion Mr. Mardian sent Mr. Liddy and Mr. Hunt to a former associate in the department to pick up information, the sources said.

Other Navy officials are also investigating.

Further details on the incident were not immediately available, the spokesman said.

Woman Places Bomb At Only Airport
PARIS, Oct. 13 (AP).—A homemade bomb was found today in an ashtray near the El Al airlines check-in counter at Orly Airport, police reported. Witnesses said they saw a woman place the bomb in the ashtray, then run to an automobile with Arab license plates.

Police explosives experts said the thermos-shaped device contained from 200 to 300 grams of gunpowder, but that it could not have exploded without its wick being lit. An explosion of the bomb would have caused only light damage, authorities said.

14,500 Walk Out At 3 GM Plants

DETROIT, Oct. 13 (UPI).—Workers at three General Motors Corp. assembly plants walked off their jobs today. The strike by more than 14,500 employees accompanied a threat to shut down all the automaker's assembly plants in North America.

Disputes at Mansfield, Ohio, Doraville, Ga., and St. Louis, Mo., ranged from production standards to a breakdown of negotiations on a new local agreement with the General Motors assembly division.

"Continuation of the strike will result in the curtailment of nearly the entire automotive production throughout the corporation, and also affect many thousands of outside firms," a GM spokesman said.

They were married for only two months when he was sent to Vietnam.

Including \$2.3-Billion Works Bill

Congress Speeds Legislation In Rush to Wind Up Session

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (UPI).—Congress is in a push toward final adjournment, with legislators hoping for a windup tomorrow but fearing they may have to stay over until next week.

Having killed the anti-busing bill, the Senate began clearing up odds and ends yesterday and rushing through last-minute legislation.

The Senate passed a \$2.3-billion authorization for accelerated public works and the nation's seven regional development commissions, after adding a White House-opposed provision for aid to workers and business hurt by U.S. environmental control orders. If it ever emerges from a House-Senate conference, the bill probably will be vetoed, White House sources said.

The compromise bill to share \$30.2 billion in federal revenue with state and local governments, approved yesterday by the House, was voted by the Senate today, 59-19, and sent to the White House.

State Airport Taxes

Today, Congress sent to the White House a bill prohibiting states and communities from imposing a tax on airline passenger tickets. The measure, passed finally in the Senate by voice vote, exempts New Hampshire until next July 1, because it had such a tax prior to May 31, 1970.

Additionally, any airport authority would be excluded if the tax levy goes exclusively toward paying off an airport project and the authority has no other legal way to pay the loan off. This exemption also ends next July 1.

Other last-minute actions yesterday were:

• Adoption by both bodies of the \$2.3-billion military construction appropriation.

• Final passage of permanent authority for the Youth Conservation Corps, which provides summer jobs in the Interior and Agriculture Departments.

• House approval of a bill authorizing \$175 million more in shipbuilding subsidies, principally to build five new giant supertankers to carry liquid gas.

• Senate passage of the conference report on the bill revising the Older Americans Act to enlarge special programs for the elderly, create a new Senior Service Corps and upgrade the Administration on Aging by placing it in the office of the secretary of health, education and welfare instead of under a subordinate HEW agency.

• Final agreement by a House-Senate conference on legislation to create a consumer product agency to monitor the safety of such devices as electric blankets and appliances, but not foods, drugs and cosmetics, which will remain under the jurisdiction of the Food and Drug Administration, nor firearms nor motor vehicles.

• Senate approval of House amendments to a bill creating a new national institute on the

Seal Put on Check

Mr. Barker, 55, former Central Intelligence Agency operative, is accused of using his notary seal to fraudulently acknowledge Mr. Dahlberg's signature on a \$25,000 cashier's check.

The money, part of \$108,000 given to the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, went through Mr. Barker's bank account at the Republic National Bank of Miami prior to June 17.

On June 17 Mr. Barker was arrested with four others inside the Democratic offices in the Watergate complex.

Mr. Barker's attorneys yesterday subpoenaed the Associated Press, United Press International, 33 radio stations and six television stations in the Miami area to appear at a pretrial hearing. The subpoenas sought tapes, transcripts and files of news stories concerning the Watergate case.

State Attorney Richard Gerstein said he understood that the defense subpoenaed the media files as the basis for a motion to dismiss the charges due to alleged adverse pretrial publicity.

Mr. Gerstein said he expected the trial to start on Oct. 23. "As I have said before, I think it is definitely in the public interest for the trial to start before the election," said Mr. Gerstein, a Democrat.

Quake in Aleutians

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 13 (UPI).—A strong earthquake occurred in the region of the Fox Islands last evening, the University of California seismograph station here reported. A station spokesman said the earthquake was centered 2,450 miles northwest of Berkeley. The Fox Islands are located at the western tip of the Alaska peninsula and form part of the Aleutian Islands chain.

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Hayakawa Resigns

As S.F. College Head

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13 (UPI).—S.I. Hayakawa, the professor who brought an end to campus riots at San Francisco State College three years ago, resigned today as the university's president.

Prof. Hayakawa, a Japanese-American seminarian who was chosen to be president of the troubled campus during a student-teacher strike in 1968, said he would remain on campus as "president emeritus" of the school, renamed last year as California State University, San Francisco.

Three Killed In Dope-Sale Battle in N.Y.

Federal Agent Slain With Two Suspects

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP).—A federal undercover agent and two suspected cocaine dealers were shot dead in a motel gunfight here last night when a trap laid by U.S. narcotics detectives backfired, officials said. A supervisory agent was critically wounded.

The two men reportedly had agreed to sell the undercover man 10 kilograms of cocaine for \$16,000 but then, in a double-cross, tried to rob the agent without delivering the drugs. The dead agent was identified as Frank Tumillo, 25.

He had made contact with the two men two weeks ago, officials said, and the pair agreed to sell him the cocaine.

A meeting was set up for last night in the Sheraton Motor Inn.

Frank Monastero, associate regional director of the bureau, said today that Mr. Tumillo and another agent were in room 1006 with the money in an attaché case when the pair arrived. Mr. Monastero gave this account:

After agreeing on the price, the two men left, ostensibly to get the drugs. The second agent took the money into an adjoining room, where other agents were hiding.

Pulls a Gun

About 11 p.m., the two men returned.

One pulled a gun on Mr. Tumillo, who was unarmed, and demanded the money. While one traced Mr. Tumillo against the wall the second searched the bathroom, looking for the attaché case.

The supervisor agent entered room 1005 with his gun drawn to make arrests. He was shot from behind in the neck and leg by the man in the bathroom.

The other man then shot Mr. Tumillo. The men tried to flee and were shot dead by agents in the hallway.

The suspects were identified as Jose Nieves, 21, considered a major drug trafficker, and Jose Mata. No narcotics were found.

Chinese Doctors Arrive in U.S.; to Visit White House

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP).

—

The

first Chinese physicians to visit the United States since the early 1950s arrived in Washington today to start a coast-to-coast tour to see what's new in American medicine.

Tight security regulations have been laid down to safeguard their comings and goings in six American cities. Their visit is sponsored and funded by private U.S. scientific and medical organizations.

Although the U.S. government is reported to have no official hand in the visit, as was true of other U.S.-China visits, the 10 doctors, including two women, are scheduled to visit the White House tomorrow morning.

—

Black

Doctors in China

HONG KONG, Oct. 13 (AP).

Ten black American doctors entered China today for a two-week tour they hope will give them ideas for improving medical care for the black people of the United States.

Dr. Edmund Casey, president of the predominantly black National Medical Association, said they want most to study how the Chinese government, with limited numbers of trained medical personnel, cares for its enormous population.

India Opens Road 17,800 Feet High

LEH, India, Oct. 13 (Reuters).

India has opened one of the highest roads in the world, through the 17,800-foot Khardung La Pass across the Ladakh Range of the Himalayas.

The Kashmir Minister for Ladakh Affairs, Thakur Randolph Singh, led a convoy of five vehicles across the snow-covered pass.

The 55-mile-long road will connect Leh, in the Indus Valley, 155 miles east of the Kashmir capital of Srinagar, with the Nubra Valley, which leads to the Karakoram Pass into China.

The highest road in the world is one 733 miles long between Tibet and southwestern Sichuan, completed in 1957, which attains altitudes of 18,480 feet.

Unlimited choice of stones at the world famous jeweler. His most exclusive creations make his motto more than true: from the mine to the jewel.

HARRY WINSTON

29 avenue Montaigne PARIS

225.69.07

GENEVE 24 quai General-Suisse

Arms and Security

On election day the American public will have the opportunity to choose between two sharply divergent formulas for defending the security of the nation.

President Nixon, adhering to the traditional belief that ever-greater military power is the key to American security and influence in the world, sees need for more sophisticated submarines, bombers and nuclear warheads. Sen. McGovern believes that, broadly speaking, the arsenal is already well enough stocked and that social divisions at home are more dangerous to national security than any present threat abroad. His strategists argue that \$10 billion or more can be diverted from the defense budget yearly without diminishing effective military strength.

The divergence in these concepts is basic, far too much so to be conveyed by polemics about white flags of surrender or by mowing down toy soldiers on a television screen. Even a cursory reading of the McGovern defense program would confirm that he, no less than Mr. Nixon, understands the absolute necessity of maintaining military strength sufficient to meet any conceivable armed threat. That basic fact of national interest is not at issue. The point at issue is: How much military power? What constitutes national security?

We believe that the Nixon administration, in its preoccupation with military might, has grievously misjudged America's national security needs in the 1970s. Not only that; the weapons buildup envisaged by this administration would be wasteful of resources and inherently self-defeating. It would actually detract from American security by heightening suspicions and triggering countermeasures by the Soviet Union.

Current programs for new weapons systems would require a defense budget of more than \$100 billion four years from now. The money spent for just one of the proposed B-1 bombers—\$50 million—could provide decent housing for 1,500 poor and middle-income families for 30 years. Each of the projected Trident submarines will cost \$1 billion; for that sum a major American city

could build a new mass transportation system.

If it could be shown that national security depended on these weapons, there would be no argument. The cost would have to be met. But strategic calculation, as well as common sense, argues against committing the Navy now to the expensive Trident when a modernized force of Polaris-Poseidon submarines would be invulnerable to any threat now present or foreseen in existing technology. Similarly, it is hard to see how the B-1 bomber or ABM defense for the Grand Forks ICBM site would make this country any safer, given the effectiveness of the primary submarine deterrent.

President Nixon's decision to develop a second generation of more accurate MIRV multiple warheads, far ahead of Soviet capability, is disturbing on more ominous grounds. Quietly, perhaps even unwittingly, hideously lethal nuclear weapons are being made pragmatic. "Promoted" beyond psychological and political service as deterrents, they are graduating into the category of perfectly reasonable national means to be used in pursuit of any future foreign policy goals. This does not bring national security, it carries the seeds of global disaster.

The Nixon administration argues that spectacular weapons development will constitute a useful bargaining chip in future arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union. Sen. McGovern's experts agree emphatically that research must be continued to assure that the United States remains in front of global military technology. But bargaining power derives from the American potential to deploy advanced weapons, not their actual deployment at immense cost long before they could be needed.

America's defense budget is exploding, becoming in itself a threat to the security and well-being of the nation. The Nixon administration seems insensitive to this danger—indeed, is promoting it. Sen. McGovern has shown the sense to spot the threat, and the courage to confront it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Congress and the Spending Ceiling

The House of Representatives is a legislative body composed of people who complain \$64 days a year about the erosion of congressional power. And then, on the 365th day, they vote by a large majority to give the President the remnants of their control over spending.

Congress and the President are now engaged in an elaborate game in which the losers holds the bag for the coming tax increase. On Saturday, the President said, "A vote against the spending ceiling could prove to be a vote for higher taxes." On Tuesday, the House collapsed in flight and passed, 221 to 163, legislation inviting the President to cut anywhere and anything to bring spending down to \$250 billion this year. This bill constitutes a retroactive item veto, for it authorizes Mr. Nixon to void benefits that Congress has already enacted and to cancel programs already in operation.

Fortunately, the bill has not yet come before the Senate. It is still possible to hope that the majority there will reject Congressman Mills's view that the Democrats ought now to sign away Congress's constitutional responsibilities in order to preserve their majorities and their committee chairmanships.

"I consider the battle against higher prices and higher taxes to be the major domestic issue of this presidential campaign," Mr. Nixon said last weekend. "The issue is clear. I am holding spending at a range not requiring a tax increase now or over the next four years." The casual reader would hardly guess that Mr. Nixon's budget for the current year is running some \$35 billion in deficit. Mr. Nixon keeps complaining that Congress has run wild but, in fact, the current Congress is a rather tame and docile one.

Far from running wild, it has passed only one bill over Mr. Nixon's veto this year, an expansion of railroad retirement benefits

THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

Bonn-Peking Rapprochement

Among major European powers in their diplomatic race toward Peking, West Germany has been preceded by Britain, Italy and France. But it achieved a first, of all divided countries beset with internal political rivalry, in mending relations with the Soviet Union and Communist China.

—From the Korea Herald (Seoul).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 14, 1897

LONDON—Pulpits from which John Wesley preached are favorite objects of antiquarian interest in many parts of the country. One of the most curious now stands, surrounded by a rail, in front of a Wesleyan chapel at Wednesbury. It consists of a horse-block, from which the founder of Methodism preached no less than 45 sermons. In his time it stood by the side of a building in one of the open spaces of that town.

Fifty Years Ago

October 14, 1922

TORONTO—Living to be over one hundred years old, Mrs. James Johnston of Montreal has outlived everyone mentioned in her will. She left \$20,000 legacies each for her son James and her daughter Elizabeth. They are both now dead, as also is her husband, to whom she left the residue of her estate. Moreover, the first executors and the alternative executors are now all dead, as, too, are the notaries who originally drew the will.



Nixon and the Labor Vote

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON.—"I was elected to smash the labor bosses," Rep. Richard M. Nixon, quoted in an interview on his first day in Congress, Jan. 3, 1947.

"There will be no anti-labor plank in this platform," President Richard M. Nixon's instructions to the Republican platform committee, August, 1972, as quoted by an administration aide.

Nixon, who has been considered an adversary of organized labor for much of his long political career, has now won substantial labor support in his bid for re-election as President. How did he do it?

It was during the turmoil surrounding the U.S. invasion of Cambodia early in 1970 that the President decided he could split a significant portion of the labor vote away from the Democratic party, according to labor sources.

Courting Votes

In the intervening two and one-half years, the President and his campaign aides have energetically and systematically courted these labor votes.

A well-placed administration source recalled the events during the Cambodian crisis that led to the President's decision:

"We were sitting around the White House feeling that the country was collapsing around us. Thousands of kids were marching in Washington, and then Kent State thing happened."

"Then we heard that 100,000 hard hats were marching on Wall Street in New York in support of the President. It had an electrifying effect on everybody, including the President. It struck him that those workers had the same feeling about the country he did."

It now appears that Nixon has been more successful in courting the political support of organized labor than any Republican presidential candidate in recent history.

He has been endorsed by unions or the leaders of unions representing about 5 million workers, according to the Committee for the Re-Election of the President.

Campaign aides expect that Nixon will receive double the 25 to 35 percent of the blue collar vote he received in his race against Hubert H. Humphrey in 1968.

Narrow Support

His formal support from labor is admittedly narrow so far.

It comes chiefly, although not exclusively, from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the construction unions and the maritime trades. These are unions on the relatively affluent and conservative end of the labor spectrum.

Sen. George McGovern has been endorsed by even more unions, with a total membership of over 8 million workers. Unions that have endorsed the Democratic ticket, moreover, are those traditionally active in national politics.

But as one Democratic campaign official noted grimly, the Democratic party must have sold labor support to win even in the close elections.

"We haven't lost all that much of labor, but what we've lost is enough to fix our clock," the official said.

The reasons for Nixon's success with organized labor are many and complex. Some will emerge only in the future.

But as Secretary of Labor Donald E. Hodges pointed out in a recent interview, Nixon "kept the door open" to labor, even when he was being vilified as "labor's number one enemy" by the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, and others.

Thus the President and his political strategists set about "peeling off," as one disgruntled Democratic party official put it, that segment of the trade union movement that could be lured from its traditional allegiance to the Democratic party.

Many of the unions that have endorsed the President thus far have received governmental favors, concessions or preferences of some sort.

Although the administration protests that it was coincidence, it

is noteworthy that the teamsters' endorsement of the President and the White House decision to drop plans for anti-strike legislation in the transportation industry occurred within a few days of each other.

Wage increases due under the teamsters' master freight contract were approved by the Pay Board, although there was a question—resolved by "technical" procedures—about whether they conformed to the board's rules.

Frank E. Fitzsimmons, president of the teamsters, remained on the board when the other labor members quit last March.

Although there has been some speculation that the administration let James D. Hoffa, former teamster president out of prison in return for a union endorsement for the President, administration sources make a persuasive case that this was not so.

The construction unions have also been the beneficiary of some special treatment by the administration. The construction industry has been given a separate wage control board, and construction wage increases, while reduced, are still running ahead of wage increases going to workers in the rest of the economy.

Funds Unfrozen

Recently, substantial federal funds for construction projects were unfrozen and pumped into the economy, creating additional jobs for construction workers.

The construction unions have made no secret of the fact that they are pleased with the administration's modification of the Philadelphia Plan, which originally was designed to increase the number of minority workers in the building trades.

Nixon's strong support among the maritime trades, including an endorsement by the International Longshoremen's Association, reflects the administration's support for legislation to help rebuild the Merchant Marine.

The president of the American Federation of Government Employees, John F. Griner, personally endorsed Nixon after the administration approved wage concessions for federal blue collar workers. Griner made his endorsement despite objections from members of the union.

Both Republican and Democratic campaign officials concede that the decision by George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, to remain neutral was crucial to the President's ability to win labor support.

"I would rather have had Meany's neutrality than the endorsement of all construction trades and the teamsters combined," one administration official said. "It's not so much what he brought us as what he denied the opposition."

The wooing of the labor vote is directed by Charles W. Colson, special counsel to the President. Donald F. Rodgers, who comes from the building trades in New

In this case it happens that a

York City, was installed in the White House as consultant to the President for labor under Colson, a job that will be permanent if Nixon is re-elected.

Bernard E. Delury, assistant industrial commissioner of New York State, the son of the head of the New York sanitation workers union, was named executive director of labor affairs of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President.

At Democratic national headquarters one melancholy campaign official summed up the President's technique in seeking labor support:

"Nixon graves around the edges of a worker's life. He hasn't touched the central, trade union part. But he gravas a little at the Catholic part; a little at the Polish part; a little at the patriotic part and a little at the anti-Hippie part."

"After a while, he has an awful lot of that worker."

NEW YORK.—The destruction of the French diplomatic mission in Hanoi is one of those rare events that illuminate our condition.

"If we Americans look, we can see what has become of us in the Vietnam war. We can see what sort of men lead us."

To bomb Hanoi at all at such a critical time in the peace talks came close to the irrational. Nor could it be dismissed as a policy oversight. Twice before American bombing has disrupted attempts to negotiate a settlement. We have to conclude that the bombing has taken on a life of its own: a brutalism that feeds itself.

But the folly of the bombing in terms of policy was not the worst of it. There was the reaction of those who make the policy.

No Responsibility

Not one person in the Saigon command or the Pentagon was man enough to say that this country accepted responsibility for the death and destruction in the Vietnamese.

The construction unions have made no secret of the fact that they are pleased with the administration's modification of the Philadelphia Plan. Instead the American public saw on television the obscene spectacle of Melvin R. Laird, the secretary of defense, trying to find someone or something else to blame.

The French Mission might have been hit by anti-aircraft missiles, the Defense Department suggested. As if that would make any difference in our responsibility! The North Vietnamese are not yet forbidden to defend their own capital, though the American military sometimes talk as if there ought to be a law to that effect. Those who bomb are responsible for all the consequences.

In this case it happens that a

After all, Nixon has done much toward ending this conflict. It would be a big mistake to change horses at the finish.

PAUL BINDER

Munich.

Stop the Killing

The world follows Mr. Nixon's efforts to settle the Vietnam war before Nov. 7, with a rather amused and detached curiosity. Are we, the individuals, the nations, the press, that stupid, not to realize that to stop the killing only for winning votes is as unethical as the killing itself?

Why do we not tell them?

NICK RAPTIS.

Athens.

Letters

Nixon Image

The new robes of righteousness fall indefinitely from the shoulders of "Dick the Deceiver." The "new image" hides not the incongruity, and it is with dismay I hear the voices of America saying: "In Nixon we trust."

For those of us from small nations, flying blind on the tail of the great American kite-tied, bound, economically, politically, militarily, culturally—the future looks bleak. Bequeathed to us, then, your worn-out motto—"In God we trust." We must. He is our only hope if Nixon is re-elected.

M. J. JILL PERKINS
Grand Lancy, Switzerland.

Changing Horses

Sen. McGovern is again "hanging away" at his major theme for presidency: Ending the Vietnam war within three months after he is President.

Do you really think this is enough to vote for him? What about the rest of his term?

Another Vote

After the current destruction of the French Mission in Hanoi by American planes in which six persons were killed (IHT, Oct. 12), I hereby nominate President Nixon for the Nobel Peace Prize.

ALI MONTASSIR.

Paris.

President in Atlanta

Adjustable Principle

By James Reston

ATLANTA.—President Nixon is speaking these days with a new quiet confidence—even with a kind of philosophical elder statesman's calm—but there is a catch.

He looks and sounds almost schoolmasterish in Atlanta, but somehow he never quite gets his words and his actions together.

Here in this remarkably progressive Southern city, he made an eloquent appeal for moral virtues, religious ethics, integrity and justice; but also for his Vietnam policy, his anti-busing policy and his economic policies, as if all these policies supported all these heroic ideals.

There was not a single policy dear to the heart of the South that Nixon did not emphasize in Atlanta, from anti-busing to Supreme Court appointments, and he mentioned them all in the name of national unity and peace.

Masterful Union

It was a masterful union of politics and theology, sort of a new Machiavelli's political manual in the binding of hymn book.

And the remarkable thing about it is that he really seemed to believe all this with the utmost sincerity.

This has always been the puzzle about Richard Nixon. He does the day's assignment well, but there are no connecting rods between one day and the other.</

J.K. Recalls Envoy to Uganda

by Reconsiderer
ies With Kampala

LONDON, Oct. 13 (UPI)—Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home today ordered the immediate recall of Britain's envoy to Uganda.

At the same time, the Foreign Office issued a statement saying it the question of diplomatic representation in the two countries was under review. The statement hinted strongly that Uganda's high commissioner here, Col. John Lukumanya, may be asked to leave Britain.

The British action followed yesterday's demand by Uganda's president Idi Amin that Britain's high commissioner in Uganda, Richard Slater, leave the country. Nov. 8. Gen. Amin accused Mr. Slater of responsibility for "abounding" British press reports of trouble in Uganda.

Deteriorating Relations

Gen. Amin's demand was the last move in the deteriorating relations between the two countries which began two months ago when Gen. Amin ordered the expulsion of Nov. 8 of thousands of fans with British passports.

The Foreign Office, which cited any wrongdoing by Mr. Slater, said that the envoy would leave Uganda in the next few days.

Although the Foreign Office ruled out a possible expulsion of the Uganda high commissioner here, the British are believed about to take this step.

There are still some 7,000 British subjects working in Uganda and London is anxious to ensure their safety. The reference in the statement to a "review of the situation in Uganda as a whole" was believed to take this factor into account.

Yugoslav Held After Hijacking Plane to Zurich

ZURICH, Oct. 13 (UPI)—Yugoslav, about 50, was in custody here tonight after threatening to blow up a Swissair airplane in which he had flown from Stuttgart locked in the jet of the aircraft.

Police would not reveal his name, but said that he appeared to be mentally disturbed. He told police that he did not belong to any political organization.

Soon after the plane left Stuttgart, the Yugoslav gave an air hostess five pieces of paper containing an "appeal to the world opinion written in English." He asked her to take them to the captain, and said he had a bomb on board.

He then barricaded himself in the toilet, and stayed there until he alighted arrived in Zurich.

The 70 other passengers and the crew members hurried out of the DC-9 jet as soon as the plane landed here.

A few minutes later, police surrounded the man to come out of the toilet in the rear of the plane and give himself up.

A search of the plane and of the man's hand luggage revealed no bomb, though batteries and wires were found in his briefcase, a Zurich police spokesman said.

Dutch F-104 Crashes

KOBENZEL, West Germany, Oct. 13 (UPI)—A Dutch Air Force F-104 Starfighter crashed today, but its pilot ejected to safety, police said.



Two Yemens Said to Agree To Cease-Fire

Arab League Unit Arranged Truce

ADEN, Oct. 13 (Reuters)—The two Yemens have agreed to a cease-fire and to withdraw their forces 10 kilometers inside their respective borders, an Arab League mediating mission announced today.

The mission has been working to end the border clashes between the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (South) and the Yemen Arab Republic (North), which flared up Sept. 26.

It returned here yesterday after a five-day visit to North Yemen and was understood to have presented its peace proposals to a South Yemeni ministerial committee last night.

The mission, under the chairmanship of Salim al-Yafi, assistant secretary-general of the league, is made up of representatives of Algeria, Syria, Kuwait and Egypt.

Libyan Withdrawal

A Libyan representative withdrew from the mission while it was visiting North Yemen.

The mission said in its statement today that both sides had agreed to stop their propaganda campaigns immediately and to prevent any military concentrations which might lead to renewals of clashes.

Both Yemens also agreed to send delegations to a meeting at the headquarters of the Arab League in Cairo Oct. 21, to discuss the outstanding issues dividing the two countries.

The delegations will also seek ways to achieve "real unity" between the Yemens. Any such proposals would then be submitted to a summit conference whose date and site will be decided later.

Italian Schools Are Closed By 2-Day Teachers' Strike

By Paul Hofmann.

ROME, Oct. 13 (NYT)—Italy's education system from the elementary level to the universities was paralyzed today as teachers started a two-day strike to protest against what their unions termed the "shameful" condition of the schools.

The walkout was not primarily over salary issues, but aimed at dramatizing the glaring shortcomings of a school system in which one out of every three students has no seat in a classroom and where fully two thirds of all secondary-level teachers had never any job training.

A shortage of qualified teachers for the rapidly growing student population has during the last few years led to the enrollment of school system in which one out of every three students has no seat in a classroom and where fully two thirds of all secondary-level teachers had never any job training.

Students have so far been calm in most places throughout Italy, in contrast with the disorders that marked the start of the fall terms each year since the unrest in the Italian school system began in the wake of the upheavals in France in spring 1968.

However, in Rome and some other cities, rightist and leftist students clashed in the street during the last few days. Both houses of parliament are at present discussing aspects of the disarray in the school system.

Education Minister Oscar Scalfaro told the Chamber of Deputies during a debate on career regulations for teachers and school construction earlier this week that efforts to overcome the present crisis in the education system "will be neither easy nor short."

Mr. Scalfaro, a conservative Roman Catholic, deplored what he described as lack of discipline, violence, and harmful injection of politics into school. He also alleged that "not all teachers are worthy, capable and competent."

The education minister noted that schools all over the world were in a turmoil and observed that teachers could not do the job that parents and the family were supposed to do.

Today's strike came less than

U.S. Backs Japan Bid For UN Council Seat

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 13 (AP)—American Ambassador George Bush says that the United States supports Japan in its bid for a permanent UN Security Council seat but envisages "great complexities" in the standing.

He told a news conference Wednesday he could make no predictions when Japan might win the seat. He added that the Japanese "will be carrying the ball on this."

Yugoslavia secured a third-place bronze medal 25-15 in the last round. Czechoslovakia, West Germany, Bulgaria, and Romania followed respectively in the

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Around the Galleries in Rome

Fortunato Depero, *Work from 1912-1948*. Pictogramma, 45 Corso del Rinascimento, Rome, until Nov. 10.

Depero, lively and always inspired, was a one-man art movement. He was associated with the futurists but less earnest and political than they. He too wanted to put art into everyday life and designed fabrics, clothes, furniture and theater sets in bright, smug colors and shapes. Depero lived from 1892 until 1960. His humor and appetite remaining with him to the end of his active, 50-year career. He was more interested in fresh, whimsical ideas in any medium than the possibilities of form within a picture. Sculpture alone imposed a limit by its nature, and his wooden statues are his best expression. They are wooden, full of the collector's Clavel, both in glowing colors. There are drawings of costumes for Stravinsky's "Chant du Rossignol," and an oil of three silver spicemen inside a silver capsule, painted in 1922, is quite visionary. Another, "City Mechanized by Its Own Shadow," is like a haunting modern fairy tale. Though Depero's works are stamped by the taste of the twenties, they are always witty and positive. This selection of 70 pieces is a welcome occasion to re-evaluate a long neglected artist.

Ink sketch of costumes by Fortunato Depero.



Met Dedicates Arp Sculpture

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (UPI).—A two-ton stainless steel sculpture by the European master Jean Arp was dedicated this week by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which has installed the work in a Central Park setting at the southwest corner of the museum. The sculpture, which stands more than 10 feet high, is called "Threshold Configuration." The new Metropolitan acquisition was executed after Arp's death in 1966 from an earlier maquette, or model, conceived by the artist.

Robert Carroll, Galleria Giulia, 148 Via Giulia, Rome, until Oct. 17.

Carroll is specific in his sure-real etchings of animals, clearly symbols of man's bestiality. Pigs, eagles, crows congregate in parks in weedy backyards or inside city apartments; even pigeons look rapacious. By closely observing nature and laying down his view with ability, Carroll is able to induce "fear and trembling" in his black and whites. But in his oils, his vision of end-of-the-

world cataclysms are contradicted by the play of paint. A froth of dye-like colors handled for its own sake, works against the gloom. Posing a few human figures (heroic survivors?) in his painted melodramas, Carroll at best comes close to storytelling fantasy, as in "Village on Frozen Lake."

Michelangelo Pistoleto, Toninelli, 86 Piazza di Spagna, Rome, until Oct. 20.

Pistoleto is known for pasting cutout elements from life-sized photographs (a seated man, an empty painting stretcher, a

woman with a Pistoleto catalogue under her arm) in the right places on polished stainless steel sheets so that they complement the mirror image of the visitor. He has been using this method of making diverting pop objects without variation for more than a decade.

Colantoni, Trifalco, 22 Via del Vantaggio, Rome, until Oct. 17.

Colantoni's line drawings illustrate somewhat naive human fantasies which look as slow-blooded and curvilinear as salamanders, engaged in erotic exercises.

Astronomer, Composer Named

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (UPI).—

The National Academy of Sciences has announced that it has commissioned an American composer and a British astronomer to write a musical work celebrating the 500th anniversary of the birth of Nicolaus Copernicus.

The authors will be Leo Smith,

composer in residence at the American Academy in Rome, and Dr. Fred Hoyle, the astronomer.

The two have collaborated before in concerts designed to relate music and science. Their new work will be performed for the first time during the academy's annual meeting next April. It will involve singers, a narrator and five or six instrumentalists.

Strangely enough, buyers did not respond immediately so that a few bargains were to be had at the beginning of the sale. For example, a beautiful portrait of a courtesan with strong black outlines retaining the full vigor of pen and brush drawings in the Chinese tradition made only \$1,600. Next came an even more desirable print by Kiyomizu II, dated 1781, in three colors: brick red, an acid mustard yellow and grayish green. This was knocked down at \$1,800.

But this low-keyed mood did not last. An American collector from Minnesota bought Lot 20, a print exhibited in Japan in 1781, for \$6,750. By the time the works of Okumura Toshimori, a primitive active in the first quarter of the 18th century, came up, international collectors were bidding hard. A magnificent print showing two actresses playing the part of courtesans was cheap at \$2,000; a Paris collector got it. But Lot 27, a well-known print of a young woman tuning a long-handled lute, illustrated in two important books and exhibited in Tokyo in 1864 and 1971, was bought by a Kentucky collector for \$8,000. A few minutes later, the same buyer again acquired one of the finer primitives in the sale, the portrait of a young woman by Kiyomizu, for \$4,000.

By then the pace was set. The first 18th-century classical master represented in the sale was Suzuki Harunobu. The first Harunobu, exhibited in Tokyo in 1864 and in Philadelphia in 1970,

THE ART MARKET

Auction Prices for Japanese Prints Soar

By Sourou Melikian

NEW YORK (UPI).—A new era in the market for Japanese prints opened early this month when the Hans Popper collection came up for sale at Sotheby Parke-Bernet, New York.

Prices have trebled. And the Japanese are now spending their undervalued yen to buy works of a type they once despised. They now quite obviously have the kind of buying power that was once thought to be the exclusive preserve of rich Americans.

The Popper sale will remain as one of the significant events of the 1972-73 auction season. Although there were only 313 prints, the quality was high, particularly high when it came to work by the so-called primitives of the 17th and 18th centuries.

Although his tastes were eclectic, the late Hans Popper was particularly interested in 18th and 19th-century European painting. In a way, he refracted in his collection the aesthetic itinerary of the painters he admired. He had, for example, 30 prints by Utamaro, who worked in the last quarter of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century. Utamaro had strong appeal for Bonnard and Tonks-Lauzier, among others—perhaps because of his boldly outlined areas of flat color and his special way of focusing on his subject, which is not unlike the close-ups of modern photography. Hokusai, Sharaku, Hiroshige, also much admired in the 19th century, were the other high points of the Popper collection.

Primitives

In addition to works by these artists, Mr. Popper collected the primitives, an almost ignored category. Calmed by Western art historians, the term, in this case, refers to the first engravers whose works were printed in black and white from wood blocks and then colored by hand. Eventually Popper built up such a collection that the Japanese asked for 71 of his prints for the exhibition of "Ukiyo-e Masterpieces in Foreign Collections" in Tokyo last year. This, in itself, was a commercial asset at the Oct. 5-6 auction. The auction catalogue was written by J. Hiller, one of the best known specialists in the field.

Strangely enough, buyers did not respond immediately so that a few bargains were to be had at the beginning of the sale. For example, a beautiful portrait of a courtesan with strong black outlines retaining the full vigor of pen and brush drawings in the Chinese tradition made only \$1,600. Next came an even more desirable print by Kiyomizu II, dated 1781, in three colors: brick red, an acid mustard yellow and grayish green. This was knocked down at \$1,800.

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By then the pace was set. The first 18th-century classical master represented in the sale was Suzuki Harunobu. The first Harunobu, exhibited in Tokyo in 1864 and in Philadelphia in 1970,

sold for \$2,500, a fantastic price. The next Harunobu, a very good print, went for \$4,000 to a New York collector.

Tables Turned

On the first day of the auction, the Americans were outbid by the foreigners. The next day, the tables were turned as with Kitagawa Utamaro and Toshusai Sharaku, the most admired masters of the 18th-century Japanese print, came up for sale.

A London dealer bidding for an unnamed Japanese collection paid a world record price for a print by Utamaro: \$57,000. It was a half-length portrait, one of the two best pieces of the Utamaro series. The other went to a Swiss collector for \$11,000—only \$3,400. It was in poor condition, soiled and part overprinted.

Competing for the Utamaros were a Japanese dealer, the San Francisco dealer acting for the unnamed Japanese collector, a San Francisco dealer and a few non-Americans.

When the Sharaku came up, they all went to the London dealer bidding for his Japanese client. The prices: \$11,000, \$14,000 and \$17,000. The latter is the world record price for a Sharaku print.

Clearly, a new era in the market for Japanese prints began. Prices have multiplied overnight. For example, at sale the famous print of a great wave by Hokusai sold for \$12,000 months before, also at Parke-Bernet, another print from same block sold for \$6,100. The \$17,000 Sharaku was in very poor condition, with the nice background creased and rubbed several "water repairs," as the catalogue tactfully put it. In none of the Sharaku was in perfect condition, which makes prices all the more remarkable.

Secondly, it is clear that the Japanese have stepped in into the field that they have for so long neglected. They have the money to spend.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (UPI).—This is how critics rate the New Films in New York:

"Young Winston," the story of Winston Churchill's early life, got a lukewarm review in The Times. Vincent Canby: "Perhaps the one moderately remarkable feature of the film is that all three actors required to play the title role at different ages really do look alike, just like Churchill himself. The most proudest is Simm, Ward, who plays the role of their two children, one of whom, Nathalie, apparently wants to everybody. Canby explains, while the camera "pays for the house, Nathalie does this being a nice movie."

"Nathalie Granger," dir. by Marguerite Duras, who wrote the screenplay, failed to please. The Times critic, Vincent Canby: "Perhaps the film is a dismal follow-up to Miss Duras's earlier films "Mme" and "Destroy." The concern's two "expressionist women," Jeanne Moreau and Isabelle Rose, who share a house with their two children, one of whom, Nathalie, apparently wants to everybody. Canby explains, while the camera "pays for the house, Nathalie does this being a nice movie."

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AT IN PARIS

Barnett Newman—
Midrash and Beyond

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Oct. 13 (IHT).—Barnett Newman was Mark Rothko's virtual brother; they were as close and as different as two others can be. Born a couple of years apart, they died the same year (1970), had their origins in the same part of the world (both from Lithuania and Newman's parents from the Russian part of Poland), and moved to somewhat the same theoretical me.

Both produced very large canvases (though Newman's biggest did probably cover three of Rothko's) with big rectangular areas of a single color. It is therefore a rather facile temptation to see something fairly similar in their work. It would, however, be a matter of the mind, closing the eye and it is with a creative intention that I have drawn this crude parallel between them. Last year a retrospective of Rothko's paintings toured a number of European cities. Now we are an important body of Newman's work (25 items) on view

at the Grand Palais in Paris (to Dec. 11).

Newman's paintings are somehow impressive. The scale itself is impressive in that it defies the easy mental analysis to which a smaller work might be subjected. As one stands in front of it, close to it (not too close), it slips out of one's field of vision, just as the totality of experience slips out of one's awareness—and we try to catch it in a reduced mental model. Something else too: There is one enormous midnight-blue painting ("Cathedral") in which the blue is slashed by a vertical white stripe. Now as you stand and look at it, you find it almost impossible to keep the blue from flowing over most of the white, erasing it. You can neither fully grasp the painting, nor make it hold still.

Newman is an important artist; yet he is one whose work one must talk about for a while in order to grasp its meaning. This is a common fact of civilization and certainly a shortcoming in our view of the purely artistic level. And it is also a hard one to recognize when it occurs in an artist who has made a major contribution to his age. Too many people admire him and feel a debt to him, and his work comes to symbolize the deep and intangible value of what he has brought to them.

Newman belongs to that breed of artists whose work becomes a dialectical turning point that helps others turn to a new perspective. In this respect he is rather in the position of someone like Delacroix.

His treatment of color and his simple geometric arrangement of space has invited comparisons with Mondrian, although he is poles apart from him. Newman's basic concern is metaphysical. There is a willful quest of the sublime, expressed both in his theoretical writing and in aspects and titles of his paintings. What this actually implies is hard to define precisely, although some of his theoretical writing is quoted in the excellent book on Newman by Thomas B. Hess, reproduced in full in the catalogue of the Paris show, and gives a good idea of the breadth of his theoretical outlook. According to Hess, Newman's "sublime" is more closely related to an artist's motives than to a way of painting or the appearance of work of art.

Nonetheless the motives obviously affect the appearance of the work and this is quite naturally the case with Newman's own production. A concern with the "sublime" as such implies a desire to communicate and possibly to elevate. Moses is not so much concerned with sublimity as with the size of a 5 by 5 canvas.

Wednesday brings the first performance of "Addio Garibaldi," a musical pageant by Girolamo Arrigo, in a coproduction by French Radio and Television, the Marseilles Opéra and the newly formed Opéra du Rhin.

Concerts include the Orchestre de Paris under Georg Solti in a Berg-Schoenberg program, and programs at the Paris Musée d'Art Moderne devoted to Xenakis and Dieter Schnebel. The dance program includes Merce Cunningham, the Netherlands Dance Theater and a troupe from Bali. Theater includes the Remond-Barrault company in "Oh Boivent les Vaches," a new play by Roland Dubillard, and spectacles by the Théâtre Laboratoire Vicinal of Belgium, Yvonne Rainer, Bob Wilson, and the Performance Group under Richard Schechner.

—D.S.



The late Barnett Newman in New York.

with a presence as he stands on Sinai. But Aaron who is his spokesman is bound to give the masses a very elevated idea of Moses, and of the reality he deals with.

Newman/Aaron

Newman is rather in the position of Aaron saying "something is sublime," sweeping away the banality and pettiness of former statements and leaving an impersonal emptiness in their stead. But the impersonality one can

counters does not strike one at all in the same way as the kind one finds in Bauhaus art. Bauhaus is formal, aesthetic and has no place in it for a presence. Newman's art, on the other hand, seems to call for a presence, or even for a vision of solitude. But ultimately, rather than a vision it provides a statement or a symbol, a support for the sort of ingenious metaphysical commentary known in the Jewish tradition as midrash.

The Jewish thinker, Edmond Pleg, once, toward the end of his life, remarked that "everything is midrash." Newman's paintings certainly invite such a form of interpretation. Though he did not practice any religion, he was well versed in the cabala and the peculiar allegorical, numerical, analogical meshing of relationships it establishes in the scriptural universe. The fact that numbers were expressed in letters of the Hebrew alphabet allowed a given number of dimensional units to signify a word. Thus 18, written heh-yod, could be read hei, "life." Hess points this out in his book and adds a cautionary comment to the effect that this sort of exercise can be abusively applied to any work one chooses. This arithmetical form is a step beyond midrash.

All this is by no means essential to Newman's work, though it is interesting to know that he was aware of it. Fortunately his work does not depend on such sophisticated interpretation to make it intelligible to the viewer. There is without a doubt a sort of grandeur and sublimity in daring to fill such large surfaces with so few elements and in succeeding in making them meaningful, in raising the question of what the proper subject of painting should be—raising it on the artistic, social and spiritual levels, and then answering it with such convincing simplicity.

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—D.S.

Paris Autumn Festival Offers Vast Program of Music, Dance and Art

PARIS, Oct. 13 (IHT).—The latest addition to the long and growing list of arts festivals—the Paris Autumn Festival—gets under way next week, the start of a vast program devoted mainly to contemporary art, that will run to Nov. 19.

Although the festival brings under one roof several established annual events, such as the International Dance Festival and the Semaines Musicales Internationales de Paris, the festival administration itself is playing an important catalytic role. Under Michel Guy, the director general, it is organizing coproductions that pull together different artistic disciplines and pool the resources of different ensembles.

The opening events were to have been today, but have been delayed by some unexpected difficulties. One is the "Poype," the latest audio-visual creation of the composer-architect Iannis Xenakis at the Cluny Museum. Mr. Xenakis said tonight it would be ready Tuesday, when some technical problems have been ironed out. At the Grand Palais, an afternoon and evening program, featuring an "environment" for children and the Multigravitational Experiment Group, has had to modify the plastic environment at the last minute to satisfy fire department regulations.

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—D.S.

\$50,000 for a Stamp Found in Wallpaper

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 13 (UPI).—A Swede who found a stamp imbedded under the wallpaper of his Stockholm home is richer by \$50,000 today.

The stamp, a three-shilling banco, was printed in yellow. All but one of the others in the series of 200,000, issued in 1857, were printed in green, according to philatelists. The anonymous householder sold the misprinted stamp to a Swiss collector.

AGENCE MONDIALE NATIONAL D'ART MODERNE, 13 Avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16, to Dec. 4. Israeli artist Yaacov Agam's work is concerned with movement, either that of the work itself or that of the spectator. His paintings change color and design as you walk past them, his sculptures, shiny tubular forms, can be moved about. One piece "Feu-Eau" is a jet of water with an apparently inexplicable flame at the top of it. It works on schedule between 3 and 5 p.m. until next Monday. Attractive and entertaining!

M. G.

CHURCH SERVICES

FRANCE—PARIS
ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH, Rue Auguste-Vauquelin (16). Tel.: 720-24-11. Sunday Masses 8:30-10:30 (sung).

EMMANUEL BAPTISTE CHURCH, 22 Rue de l'Amiral Charvet (16). Tel.: 720-24-11. Friday Masses 8:30 a.m. and 12:15 p.m. Friday 7:30 p.m. Tel.: 720-24-11. "Les Godardes." Tel.: 564-57-18. Evening Service 6:30 at Hotel Méridien. Tel.: 720-24-11.

ST. JOSEPH CATHOLIC CHURCH, 6 Av. Hoche (16). Saturday Mass: 6:30 a.m. (Eng.). Sunday Masses: 8:30 (Latin) 8:30 and 11:15 a.m. (Eng.). Confession: 10:15-11:30 a.m. Confession: Monday to Friday, 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and 1 p.m. Saturday, 11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. Tel.: 720-24-11.

METHODIST CHURCH, English-speaking, 4 Rue Baudoyer, Paris 7e, Sunday 8:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. Tel.: 720-24-11.

AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 25 Ave. George V. Tel.: 720-24-11. Daily Communion: 8:30 a.m. Sunday School & Service: 10:30 a.m.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT CHURCH, 14 Rue de l'Amiral Charvet (16). Tel.: 720-24-11. Sunday Service 10:30 a.m. Tel.: 720-24-11. Tel.: 720-24-11. Tel.: 720-24-11.

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THE AMERICAN CHURCH (Protestant Episcopal). Rue Alfred-Vincent, 12 a.m. Daily Communion: 9:15 a.m. Sunday Service 10:30 a.m. Tel.: 720-24-11.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH, 55 Quai d'Orsay, Paris 7e. Church School 10:30 a.m. Sunday School & Service: 10:30 a.m.

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Until November 4

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BITRAN
September 28-October 28

GALERIE DES ORFÈVRES
65 Quai des Célestins, 25 Pl. Dauphine
DAN. 81-30

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCT. 14-15, 1972

FINANCE

Page 9

Tariff Cut Weighed

eeze on EEC Farm Prices
posed to Fight Inflation

By David Haworth

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ).—A European commission proposal to ease farm prices next year uses steeply rising food costs in the Common Market as the items in the European Economic Community's "inflation plan" now being put up here.

ther moves envisaged in the inflation strategy will include a possible reduction in the

rench Trade
rplus Rises

US, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ).—had a trade surplus of \$4.2 billion in September, compared with a surplus of \$1 billion in August and a deficit of \$160 million in September.

the Finance Ministry

now.

on a seasonally-adjusted basis.

member's surplus amounted to

1.8 billion francs, compared with

plus of 462 million francs in

and a surplus of 470 million

francs in September 1971.

orts amounted to 10.63 billion

francs in September, up from

1.1 billion francs a month earlier.

2.1 billion francs in September 1971.

Exports totaled 10.75

francs, up from 9.25 billion

francs in August and 9.19

francs in September 1971.

on a seasonally-adjusted basis.

member's surplus amounted to

10.7 billion francs in

ember, up from 10.1 billion

a month earlier and 9.45

francs in September 1971.

ts totaled 11.51 billion

francs in September 1971.

card Hints Curbs

Credit Planned

US, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ).—French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing broadly hinted

that the government might

introduce credit curbs even though

growth of monetary liquidity

in the last three months was not entirely

responsible for the rise in

the economy.

the future, however, the

next will take measures

moderate monetary growth

to protect the economy

the possibility of excessive

id. he said.

as Prices Rise

FRANCE, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—Wholesale price index rose

percent at the end of September

from August, and 4.4 percent

in September, 1971, the government said today.

The present situation, however,

Greater future income can be the goal of a \$5,000 portfolio placed under management now

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IT&T Tax Caper Eased Hartford Merger

By David McClintick

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ).—Contrary to a popular notion, the off-delayed takeover of Hartford Fire Insurance Co. by International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. in 1970 was not a tangled ordeal in every respect.

One of the few things about the acquisition that went smoothly was a ruling IT&T had to get from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that the merger would be tax-free—that is, that shareholders of Hartford would not have to pay immediate capital-gains taxes on the IT&T stock they got for their interest in Hartford.

The farm lobbies, especially in France, Germany and Ireland, are certain to be bitterly opposed to the freeze proposal. EEC agricultural prices were last frozen during the 1968/69 season, and no one in Brussels at that time was in any doubt about the farmers' feelings.

But if the concept of a coordinated fight against inflation, first put forward by the commission's French vice-president, Raymond Barre, is to have significance, it is recognized something drastic will have to be done.

It is argued in the commission that the political podium which would be generated among farmers if prices were frozen might be less fearsome than that caused in the rest of public opinion if food prices continue to rocket at the present rate.

The EEC also hopes to step up its campaign against companies which break its competition rules which cover prices, limitation agreements and market-sharing deals between firms.

Although these suggestions give the appearance that a "Big Brother" commission is now flexing its muscles, no one in the EEC has any illusions that a farm price freeze next year and the other measures will be effective unless the member states take strong action against inflation themselves.

Next week's summit meeting in Paris is expected to endorse the principle that there should be common action in the community, but it will leave detailed discussion of the forms and severity this should take to the finance ministers' Luxembourg meeting.

addressing the national audit commission, the minister

of the recent increase in the government's share of the economy, as having been

the cause of the recent increase in the economy.

the future, however, the

next will take measures

moderate monetary growth

to protect the economy

the possibility of excessive

id. he said.

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shares in order to arrange a tax-free merger must sell those shares "unconditionally" to "unrelated third parties." This has been policy for at least five years, the revenue service says.

Ent there is a question whether IT&T's sale of its Hartford shares was, in fact, "unconditional." It sold the shares to a Milan bank called Mediobanca under an arrangement that barred the bank from any loss or gain should the price of the IT&T stock it got. The SEC suit contains enough detailed allegations to raise questions about the IRS tax ruling.

The SEC suit asserted only that IT&T, Lazard Frères and Mediobanca violated U.S. securities law by failing to register with the SEC Mediobanca's sale of the IT&T stock it got. The SEC suit contains enough detailed allegations to raise questions about the IRS tax ruling.

The SEC suit asserted only that IT&T, Lazard Frères and Mediobanca violated U.S. securities law by failing to register with the SEC Mediobanca's sale of the IT&T stock it got. The SEC suit contains enough detailed allegations to raise questions about the IRS tax ruling.

IT&T claims the Herbst shareholder suit is "without merit" and says it has "meritorious defenses" to the charges in that suit. The company says its application for the IRS tax ruling "was submitted in routine fashion."

And according to a complaint in a now-settled U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission suit charging IT&T, Lazard Frères and Mediobanca with failing to register its stock, Lazard Frères "exercised a degree of control" over Mediobanca's subsequent sale of the IT&T stock the bank wound up with after the Hartford merger.

Essentially, it could be argued that Mediobanca never really bought the Hartford shares at all. In substance the bank merely held the Hartford stock for IT&T until the tax problem was resolved and there was no longer any possibility that it might fall into unfriendly hands opposed to a merger, pocketing a \$12-million fee for its trouble. In fact, this is essentially what the SEC has concluded, a reading of its complaint in the now-settled suit makes clear.

But little will happen, of course, unless the IRS decides to go after IT&T. And that seems unlikely.

One Dollar—

London (AP-DJ).—The rate or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
Star. (4 per £1)	2.4181	2.4184
Bol. (1 £1)	22.18-155	22.18-155
Deutsche mark	3.2102-26	3.2107-214
Danish krona	2.6118-25	2.6125-25
Ecuador	2.81-23	2.80-24
F. (1 £1)	2.125-22	2.125-22
F. (1 £1)	6.02-02	6.0225-022
Guilder	2.3460-60	2.3460-70
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Lira	582.90-582.10	582.90-582.65
Mark	2.2102-05	2.2102-075
Switzerland	23.17-19	23.14-205
Sw. krona	4.7440-50	4.7444-45
Swiss franc	3.8018-20	3.7997-24
Yen	30.10	30.10

As of 4 p.m. ET: Commercial

Burns Warns Banks on Interest Rates

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (NYT).—In a "jawboning" warning to banks and other lending institutions, Arthur E. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, asserted today that he saw no reason for "any strong upward pressure" on long-term interest rates "in the near future."

Mr. Burns' statement was the second expression of concern by a high-ranking government official in two days about the recent upward movement in short-term interest rates and the inhibiting effect it could have on the long-term end of the money spectrum, particularly mortgages and consumer loans.

Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, expressed concern in a talk in New York Wednesday that the upward trend might "check the health of the economic expansion."

The background to these statements has been a rise in commercial banks' business-loan interest rates and forecasts from the banking industry in connection with the recent sectors of the Milan plants.

Last year Pirelli cut its labor force by 1,000 employees through early retirement.

It also cut executive staff in Milan by firing, transferring abroad or granting early retirement to 50 high officials in the past 15 months.

Pirelli posted a deficit of nearly 15 million lire (\$26.8 million) for 1971.

"Our plants are operating at only 70 percent of their capacity," the spokesman said.

He said mostly affected was the tire division, owing to dropping sales for truck tires in Italy and to the loss of some automobile markets as a result of Pirelli's 1971 strike.

The P&O board decided to resume negotiations with Bovis Ltd. with a view to revising its offer for the property construction firm.

The board said that even allowing for possible improvement in the terms, the Inchcape offer was not in the interests of P&O shareholders.

Inchape said later that it will not withdraw its conditional offer for P&O and that it will continue to seek the information from the Federal Reserve System reported yesterday.

At the same time, the man-

agement of the "important contribution that relatively stable interest rates can make, and must continue to make, to the success of the government's economic stabilization program."

Mr. Burns said: "There is little indication that the rise in short-term rates is being transmitted to the longer-term rates in which the committee is particularly interested, home mortgage rates and rates on consumer loans."

An upward movement as the economy expanded was to be expected, he said, adding: "However, the flow of savings remains at a high level and corporate liquidity and cash flow suggest that corporate demand for long-term funds will be moderate."

"An analysis of the supply-demand relationship of long-term funds indicates no basic economic reasons why there should be any strong upward pressure on these rates in the near future," he said.

Credit Demand Higher
NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (NYT).—Corporate credit demands, which were quiescent earlier in the year, are starting to climb, the Federal Reserve System reported yesterday.

At the same time, the man-

A class-action suit filed by a former Hartford stockholder, Hilda Herbst, in federal court last July charges that IT&T's exchange offer circular was fraudulently misleading.

The SEC suit asserted only that IT&T, Lazard Frères and Mediobanca violated U.S. securities law by failing to register with the SEC Mediobanca's sale of the IT&T stock it got. The SEC suit contains enough detailed allegations to raise questions about the IRS tax ruling.

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